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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it. Send in your money and you can get the Post, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the POST six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

DAVIS-BURR MARRIAGE.

It has been generally supposed that the lady who David Davis married at Fayetteville is a North Carolinian, but such is not the case, she is a Massachusetts woman, having been the companion of Mrs. Green of North Carolina, in her travels in the old world; after their return to this county, Miss Burr went to Chicago to visit some relatives and friends; while there, she met Judge Davis. She returned to her northern home and afterwards to a protracted visit to her friend, Mrs. Green. After Judge Davis lost his wife, he paid his addresses to Miss Burr, with the result well known at this time, the two have been made one; but we can't believe in this case that the woman is the better half, as David only weighs 400 pounds.

AN ISSUE AT LAST.

The most sensible article we have seen in many days; we publish below from Waddell's Charlotte *Journal* and we hope it may be read by our friends:

If one half the time, labor, anxiety, and expense which the people of this country expend in petty politics should be devoted by them to the diligent pursuit of legitimate business the country would be better governed and richer than it is. Politics is the national disease, which, is chronic, and displays a multitude of forms. It mildly stimulates the public pulse when the season for the election of a constable, an alderman, or a Justice of the Peace, comes on. It accelerates it when legislatures and judges are to be chosen, and when a congressional and presidential election confronts the people it assumes the form of a violent fever, which beats a tattoo in the veins, scorches the blood, and crazes the mind of the voting population. This is one of the inevitable results of a universal elective system based on unrestricted suffrage; and, while it is deprecated and deplored by thoughtful and conservative citizens who, at the same time admit their inability to suggest a practical cure for the evil, there are others who, with more or less sincerity, affect to regard it as both a natural and healthy state of the body politic in this country. If frequent elections always meant "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles"—which was prescribed as the sure guarantee of the perpetuation of republican institutions by the fathers—there would be no difference of opinion among sensible people on the subject; but the fundamental principle, and the only fundamental principle, involved in these constantly recurring political contests is the desire of the "outs" to get in, and of the "ins" to stay in.

All honor then to the colored men who have dared to maintain their rights through the columns of their respective papers. The alarm must be sounded, and as we are on the watchtowers let us do it, that no blame can be laid at our door. There is lots of complaint about colored laborers leaving here; but unless a policy of justice and indiscrimination is inaugurated, no man or set of men can stay the tide of immigration from our dear old state. Fire eaters must be relegated to the rear, and the conservative-liberal-minded-lovers of state and county progress, home, prosperity and everything that is dear to the human heart, must come to the front. Let the press demand it, and its prayers will be heard and answered. Under this flag we win. We can never prosper unless a palladium is thrown around human rights such as will shield them from the encroachments of an adversary more fierce in some respects than that of the soul. Let us trust, in the meantime, that hope deferred is never lost'—*Carolina Sentinel of Tarboro.*

Newbury, S. C., has subscribed $68,000 toward a cotton mill.

The Tobacco Rebate Question.

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has rendered his decision on the question submitted to him by the commissioner of internal revenue as to whether the tax and tariff act of March 3, 1883, either "of itself or in connection with existing laws, operates as an appropriation of the money necessary to pay the claims which may be presented" under the fourth section for rebate of the tax on unbroken factory packages of tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes. The first comptroller decides that this act does not make an appropriation of money for the payment of claims for rebate authorized by the said fourth section, and that there is no other statute which makes an appropriation of money applicable for that purpose. He also decides that "the statute authorizes the payment of claims for rebate to manufactures in stamps at the reduced rate therein provided, but no such provision is made for payment to dealers."

About Wiggins's Storm.

OTTAWA, March 22.—John Webster, a former contractor of Ottawa, now of Moose Saw, forty-three miles from Regena, northwest territory, writing to a friend here, under date of the twelfth instant, speak's as follows of Wiggin's storm: 'The storm commenced on the eighth instant at noon and continued with terrible force until 2 a. m. on the ninth, when it reached its greatest height. The wind blew at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, and the air was one mass of snow. If you were ten feet from your door you could not find it again, and you could neither stand nor breathe in it without shelter. This is the greatest storm in a century. In the middle of the storm a gun began to fire, announcing that a person was lost in the center of the town. None, however, would venture to the rescue, as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. After two hours' hard fighting the party got safely in. A largestore, 50 by 100 feet, and two stories high, was blown clean over by the tremendous gale. Many small shanties and houses collapsed with the force of the storm."

Tom Ochiltree's Case.

Representative Thomas Ochiltree has filed a supplemental argument with the first comptroller of the treasury in regard to the authority of the treasurer to withold the payment of his salary as a member of congress until his accounts as marshal of Texas have been settled. This argument questions the legality of such action under the constitution, on the ground that its operations would deprive a portion of the citizens of the United States of representation in congress. The first comptroller says that he has merely notified the treasurer to withold Mr. Ochiltree's pay until he can thoroughly investigate the question, when he will dispose of it finally. Treasurer Gilfillan says that he does not feel authorized to withold Mr. Ochiltree's pay unless satisfactory evidence of his indebtedness to the government is presented.

The peaceful violators of law in South Carolina upon whose sacred persons the rude hand of a United States deputy marshal has been laid, and the sacred tympanums of whose ears have been assailed by the reading to them of a warrant of arrest issued by federal authority, will be given ample opportunity to make complaint of any wrongs inflicted upon them by the tyrants who dare to uphold United States law in the sovereign state of South Carolina.—Likewise the bloodthirsty sheep which have been recently engaged in killing butchers will soon be checked.

Showman Forepaugh says: "I can tell you just what part of the country I am in by the kind of pie, if I eat them outside the hotels. In the south, it's sweet potato pie; in the west, berry pie; middle country, apple pie; Canada cranberry pie; and New England, pumpkin pie. Hotel landlords all over the the world have a great opinion of filling quality of dried apple pie. Elephants, camels, ostriches and monkeys are the only animals that will eat pie. No, sir; I do not know how many pies a canvasman can eat."

City Items.

To The City Subscribers.

Don't fail to have your money ready for I shall call on you at once for the money you are due for the POST.

PROVIDENDE BRYANT, JR.

Wood has been high in this market.

Truck farming is the order of the land-owners around Wilmington now.

Cotton is still declining. Farmers had better make hog and hominy, and less cotton, in the future.

Hon. R. R. Bridgers is up the C. C. Railroad prospecting the country for the new line from Wilson to Florence.

Col. Wm. L. smith.

This gentleman retired very gracefully from the Mayor's office on Friday morning last.

Messrs. Tingle and Hubbs, Special Agents of the Treasury Department, have been here the past week, looking after the interests of the government.

Good Friday was generally observed in this city.

It was fair and pleasant last Monday and Tuesday, it rained on Wednesday, snowed on Thursday was clear and cold on Friday, and pleasant on Saturday. This is a great climate for changes.

It is usual for March to come in like a lion and go out like a lamb. That was Mr. VanBokkelen's style on election day. He went in and was taken down. We advise you to have more discretion in the future Mr. Van.

It was Sweat (sweet) to see How(e) the people did Hall on Thursday last. The Fish(blate) was fat and willing to be caught; the shooting was good also, one Bear was brought down by the people in the old Third.

Notice.

The second quarterly meeting of Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church, will convene this day (Sunday.) A funeral sermon will be preached by the Presiding Elder C. Sampson, at 3 o'clock. The Holy Communion will be administered at night at 8:30 o'clock.

City Election.

At the election on Thursday last the following aldermen were elected:

First Ward—W. H. Chadbourn and Isham Sweet, Republicans.

Second Ward—E. D. Hall and G. J. Boney, Democrats.

Third Ward—John L. Dudley and Samuel Bear, jr., Democrats.

Fourth Ward—W. L. DeRosset, and S. H. Fishblate, Democrats.

Fifth Ward—John J. Geyer and Valentine Howe, Republicans.

All of these gentlemen are men of integrity and will make good aldermen.

JOINT MEETING.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Upon the Death of Gilbert Potter, of New York City.

ROOMS PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 30, 1883

A joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, called by order of the Presidents, was held at noon this day.

On motion of James Sprunt, President of the Produce Exchange, A. H. VanBokkelen, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was called to the Chair.

The Chairman called the attention of the joint meeting to the announcement of the death of Gilbert Potter, of New York and stated that this meeting had been called to take action thereon.

On motion of F. W. Kerchner, Messrs. B. G. Worth and John L. Cantwell were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, a committee was appointed by the Chair to submit to the meeting suitable resolutions.

The Chair appointed Dr. A. J. DeRosset and Messrs. B. F. Mitchell, Alfred Martin, R. E. Calder and Henry McQueen as said committee.

The committee retired to frame resolutions. In their absence Messrs. B. G. Worth and A. H. VanBokkelen, spoke of deceased and his virtues and his good qualities as a merchant and gentleman.

The committee on resolutions having returned, presented through the chairman, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the following preamble and resolutions:

The committee who have been charged with the preparation of some suitable action by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange of this city, now assembled in joint meeting, in regard to the death of Mr. Gilbert Potter, merchant, of the city of New York, respectfully present the following report, and recommend its adoption by this meeting:

This community, in which the late Gilbert Potter was widely known as an upright and successful merchant, a kind hearted and charitable citizen, and a consistent christian gentleman, was shocked and grieved by the unexpected announcement of his death, which occurred at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, the 18th instant, at the ripe old age of three score and ten. He was personally known to some of us while a resident of this place in his early life (from 1838 to 1844), during which time his active industry in laborious occupation and his high toned character as a man, gave promise of the future success and elevated standing to which he attained as a citizen and merchant in the great metropolis of our country.

These considerations, and the intimate relations which have existed between Mr. Potter and many of the people of this city, render it highly appropriate that the bodies composing this meeting should not allow an event of so much interest to our community to pass without adopting and recording in their minutes some expression of their sense of the loss which has been sustained by the death of such a citizen.

It is therefore ordered by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Produce Exchange of the city of Wilmington that this minute be entered in their respective books of record, and that copies of the same be furnished to the newspapers of this city, the New York *Journal of Commerce* and the New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, for publication.

Resolved, also, that we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased in the great affliction and loss which have befallen them; while rejoicing with them in the rich legacy which they have in the memory of his useful and honorable life, and in the blessed hope of eternal life for him through the merits of the Saviour whom he believed and trusted.

On motion the preamble and resolutions were received and adopted.

On motion the Secretaries were instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN L. CANTWELL,
B. G. WORTH,
Secretaries.

A called meeting of the Wilmington Produce Exchange was held immediately after the joint meeting, which was called to order by the President, when

On motion of John Daniel it was

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Gilbert Potter, of New York city, this Exchange close from 1 o'clock this 20th day of March, until 12 o'clock on the 22nd day of March, 1883.

Adjourned.

JOHN L CANTWELL,
Secretary.

The Salvation Army—Alphonse Daudet's New Book About It

PARIS, February 22.—Alphonse Daudet's "Evangeliste," already reviewed among the "New Books in Paris," creating quite a sensation both here and in London, having been generally understood to be an attack upon the Salvation Army.

Somewhere in Switzerland the feeling was so intense that government interference was necessary in order to prevent the Salvation Army from being literally stoned out of the town.

The Evangelists have nothing whatever in common with the military preachers of the religion of peace. They form purely a Parisian institution, led by a set of wealthy maniacs as unscrupulous as they are sincere. Their meetings are held all over the city. The "Mme Autheman" of the book, one of the principal fanatics, is in real life the wife of a wealthy banker in Paris.—She is an indefatigable proselytizer, working her way into all the dens of poverty she can find, where any alternative seems preferable to the misery of the time being. Lachand, who died some few weeks ago, was the lawyer who refused "Mme. Ebsen's" case. Her enemies must indeed be powerful to have made the almost proverbially daring advocate shrink from his duty. Strange as it may seem, every word of the "Evangeliste" is strictly true; every letter quoted is in M. Daudet's possession. He even has a prescription composed of strychnine, atropine, &c., put up by one of the first chemists in Paris and found by Mme. Ebsen among her daughter's effects. There was also a bottle containing a concoction of belladonna and strychnine strong enough to turn the best-ballanced brain.

Notwithstanding these overwhelming proofs Mme. Ebsen could find no one but Daudet with sufficient courage to undertake her defence. They say the number of threatening letters he has received from hysterical and hypnotized women is something incredible.

Over ten years ago vague reports of this same religious scandal were noised about. In the little village of Portes-Sauveur, on the outskirts of Paris, children had been drugged with the belladonna, catechized and converted under its influence; but then, as now, the leaders of this cheerful sect were so powerful that the thing was hushed up. It is doubtful, however, that the "Evangeliste" will restore to sense Ebsen the daughter she has lost. For the last nine years, ever since the horrible scene at the end of the book, the young girl has been living at Zurich. The mother has accepted the situation and given her up as lost, notwithstanding the brief cold letters received from time to time, almost more painful to bear than silence. M. Daudet's noble effort will at least act as a general warning, and may deal a deathblow to a hysterical propaganda which recoils before no crime, and which to save the soul does not hesitate to kill the body. It is worth noting that the lament of the Rev. Mr. Charlesworth, who complains that his sixteen-year old daughter, who, with Miss Booth, was recently expelled from Geneva, went thither against his will, is a striking parallel to the grief of Eline's mother over the infatuation of of her child. T. B. Peterson & Brothers unabridged edition of the book entitled "L'Evangeliste" can be had at all Book Stores, at a nominal price, and should be read and carefully studied by all thoughtful people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Certificate of Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 22d, 883.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED JUDGES, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the First Ward of the City of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1883 pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to organize a Government for the City of Wilmington, "ratified the sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

W. H. CHADBOURN	received 421 votes.
ISHAM SWEAT	received 509 votes,
W. H. HOWE	received 163 votes.
E. W. DOSHER	received 198 votes.
S. H. MORTON	received 75 votes.
GEO. L. SHUTTE	received 3 votes.

And we do hereby declare that W. H. CHADBOURN and ISHAM SWEAT, having received the highest number of votes cast, are elected Aldermen of the City of Wilmington from the FIRST WARD.

J. D. ORRELL, Registrar.
W. M. EVANS, Registrar
W. H. NASH, S. H. TERRY, M. CARROLL, J. W. KING, J. W. WHITNEY, S. A. RICHARDSON, JESSE IVES ROBERT THOMAS, Inspectors of Election.
mh 25 2t

Certificate of Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 22d, 1883.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED JUDGES, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Second Ward of the City of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1883, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to organize a Government for the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

GABRIEL J. BONEY	received 281 votes.
EDWARD D. HALL	received 206 votes.
Scattering.	3 votes.

And we do hereby declare that GABRIEL J. BONEY and EDWARD D. HALL having received the highest number of votes cast, are elected Aldermen of the City of Wilmington from the SECOND WARD.

J. C. LUMSDEN, Registrar.
JAMES G. BURR, T. A. SHEPARD, GEORGE E. BORDEN C. W. AVANT, Inspectors of Election.
mh 25 2t

Certificate of Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 22d, 1883.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED JUDGES duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Third Ward of the City of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1883, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to organize a Government for the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

JOHN L. DUDLEY	received 251 votes.
SAMUEL BEAR, JR.,	received 267 votes.
E. T. HANCOCK	received 71 votes.
F. W. FOSTER	received 72 votes.

And we do hereby declare that JOHN L. DUDLEY and SAMUEL BEAR, JR., having received the highest number of votes cast, are elected Aldermen of the City of Wilmington from the THIRD WARD.

A. J. YOPP, Registrar.
WALKER MEARES, J. W. PERDEW, N. G. SAMPSON, D. A. SADGWAR, Inspectors of Election.
mh 25 2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPRING TERM 1883.

G. W. Venable and M. J. Heyman, partners doing business under the name and style of Venable & Heyman, against S. J. Eichelberger. — Plaintiff,

THIS is an action to recover a debt due on account from the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and a warrant of attachment has issued herein and it appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant is a non resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this state, and that he has property in the state, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, and this court has jurisdiction thereof. Now this is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, to be held on the 15th Monday after the 1st Monday in March 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint or judgment will be rendered against him, according to law.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.
mar 4 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Certificate of Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 23d 1883.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED JUDGES, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Fourth Ward of the City of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1883, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to organize a Government for the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March, 1877, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election:

S. H. FISHBLATE	received 217 votes.
WM. L. DeROSSET	received 217 votes,
GEO. CHADBOURN	received 175 votes.
A. ADRIAN	received 1 vote.

And we do hereby declare that WM. L. DeROSSET and S. H. FISHBLATE, having received the highest number of votes cast, are elected Aldermen of the City of Wilmington from the FOURTH WARD.

JOHN J FOWLER, Registrar.
M. S. WILLARD, J. S. WILLIAMS, JOHN G. NORWOOD, GEO. W. PRICE, JR., Inspectors of Election.
mh 25 2t

Certificate of Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 22d, 1883.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED JUDGES, duly qualified to hold an Election for Aldermen for the Fifth Ward of the City of Wilmington, on the fourth Thursday of March, 1883, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to organize a Government for the City of Wilmington," ratified the sixth day of March A. D. 1877, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement and return of said election;

VALENTINE HOWE	received 309 votes.
JOHN J. GEYER	received 203 votes.
C. P. LOCKEY	received 198 votes.
A. B. COOK	received 118 votes
J. D. SAMPSON	received 56 votes.

And we do hereby declare that VALENTINE HOWE and JOHN J. GEYER, having received the highest number of votes cast, are elected Aldermen of the City of Wilmington from the FIFTH WARD,

BENJ. FARROW, Registrar,
A. HOWE, JR., J. H. HANBY, J. D. H. KLANDER, A. HUGGINS, Inspectors of Election.
mh 25 2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

SUPERIOR COURT SPRING TERM 1883,

Francis W. Williams and Alex. G. Black, trading under the firm name of Williams Black & Co.
vs.
Edward B. Dickson.

THIS is an action to recover a debt due on account from the defendant to the plaintiffs, and a warrant of attachment has issued herein and it appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant is a non resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this state, and that he has property in this state and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, and this Court has jurisdiction thereof.

Now this is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, to be held on the 15th Monday after the 1st Monday in March 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint or judgement will be rendered against him according to law.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court.

MRS. S. J. AVANT'S,

BOarding House.

NEXT door to Mr. B. F. White's, on Market Between Second and Third Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Rates per day, $1-00; per week, $5.00. Meals 35 cents.

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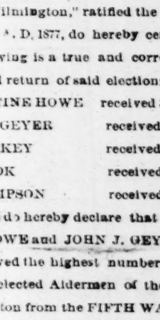


STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Notice.

WHEREAS, a Plan of Incorporation pursuant to law has been filed in this office, of a corporation to be known as "The Cape Fear Enterprising Company" by the subscribers thereof, and Happearing that all the capital stock has been subscribed for and paid in, now therefore, the persons who have signed said Plan of Incorporation are hereby notified to meet at the office over the store of L. Brown, in the city of Wilmington, on Monday April 2d, 1883, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and organizing under the Plan of Incorporation on file in this office.

Given under my hand and seal of office 20th day of March, A. D 1883.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court and Judge of Probate.
mar 11 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

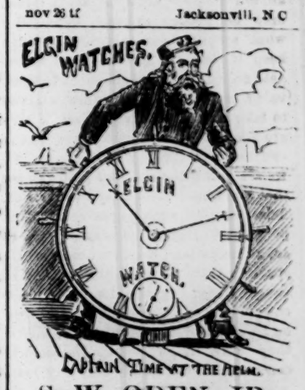
THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.—Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interest by seeing or corrponding with me. Address

THOMAS E. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonvill, N C
nov 26 tf



S. W. ODEN, JR.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

FOURTH BETWEEN BRUNSWICK AND BLADEN STREETS,

Repairing done in all Branches of the Trade and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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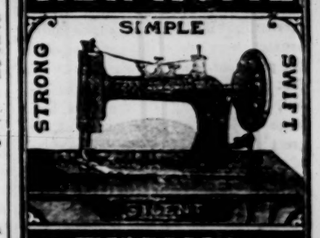

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dec 3—4m J. F. ANSLEY,
Wilmington, N C

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 31-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1883

SENATOR LOGAN ON NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

We publish to-day in another column the letter of Senator John A. Logan to the *North American Review*, concerning a national system of public schools and national appropriation for the benefit of the children of the nation, which we hope will be read by every lover of free schools in the country, as well as the people who have been against national aid for state and public schools. We want all to thoroughly examine his letter from the fact that it is an able document from a man who has given great study to the question, and a man who has at all times stood by the poor and oppressed. No man in this nation has done more for the soldiers of the Union army, or for the colored people of the south, and who will do more for the poor uneducated children of the United States.

CITY ELECTION.

The city never had a more quiet or peaceable election than took place on Thursday last. And so far as our observation went we only saw one thing that was wrong, and that we again call the attention of the city authorities to. For the last three or four elections which have taken place in the city, policemen have believed, or acted as if they did, that it was their official duty to see that every voter was instructed to vote the Democratic ticket. This is no part of their duty. It is to the benefit of every citizen to have policemen around the polls, from the fact that they may be needed to keep order. But what sort of order can a policemen keep if they are allowed to go in and get excited over the questions that are being voted on; if they are allowed to take men up and vote them; if they are allowed to electioneer and act as canvassers on the day of election. All we ask is for the chief of police to see that his subordinates attend to their official duty on such occasions. If the police are Democrats and allowed to act as canvassers, Republicans loose respect for them as peace officers, and in case of a row they would have no influence to stop it. The consequeces would be be very serious. In the same way if they were Republicans, Democratic canvassers would refuse, and very justly, to be arrested by the men with whom they had been fighting politically, and we hope that the new city government will see that this outrage upon the people is not repeated. If it is Captain Brock's fault, then he should be looked after; but we are inclined to believe that the fault lays at the door of the Mayor and Aldermen, who have the power to stop it. If they do not we notify them that in case of trouble an indignant public will place the responsibility where it belongs, and act accordingly. We hope that the present board will see to it that no policemen will ever go to the polls as political canvassers again. Had it not been for the police outrage the election on Thursday last would have been a model one, and a credit to our law abiding citizens.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The usual appropriation for our river and bar improvement failed the past session, but not from the neglect of our senator, who has always succeeded in the past in doing so well for us. The fact is Senator Ransom was on the lookout, and working all the time, but a large majority of the members of congress were opposed to the improvement of rivers and harbors. The Democratic party made, or tried to make, so much fuss about the last appropriation that the Republicans became alarmed, and failed to bring in any bill at all until the last days of the session; the consequence was the small amount the House did appropriate failed to get through the senate. Senator Ransom is always on the lookout for an opportunity to work for the interest of his state; he has been of great service to our city; in fact he is entitled to the credit for the improvement of our river and harbor, Wilmington never had a better friend in the Congress of the United States than Ransom. He makes the wellfare of this city his especial study. He knows more about the improvements, the manner of making them and the results accomplished than any man in the United States, outside of the engineer in charge. Therefore it is perfectly safe to rely on his good work for the future. He will certainly get an appropriation during the first days of the next session, for the Cape Fear river and bar.

We hope our citizens will do themselves the honor to invite Senator Ransom to Wilmington and entertain him for a week they cannot do better than by showing their appreciation to this distinguish senator for his good work in our behalf. We are all interested in Ransom and men of all parties will be delighted to turn out and assist in making it pleasent for him should he come among us. What says Mr. VanBokkelen, of the Chamber of Commerce?

National Aid to Public Schools.

The advantages of the public school system of our country are now universally admitted; yet this institution, like other advantageous elements in the development of social and national life, has had to push its way upward from a small beginning against a host of opposing forces, such as prejudice, superstition and dogmatism.

In the year 1635, Boston, then but five years old, resolved that "our brother Philemon Permout be appointed school master for the instruction and education of our children," thirty acres of land being appropriated at the same time for his support. Thus was the seed sown that has developed into our present extensive system of education. But five years' experience taught our pilgrim fathers that there were other difficulties to be overcome than simply providing means for the support of the teacher; parents were found so regardless of the welfare of their children as to wholly neglect the advantages offered them. Hence it was enjoined, that "whenever a family shall be found in which so barbarous a state of things exists, as that the head thereof did neither by his own efforts, nor those of others, endeavor to give his children and servants sufficient instruction to enable them to read fluently the English language, and acquire a knowledge of the penal laws, a penalty of twenty shillings should be imposed for such neglect."

Here the word "servant" is worthy of attention, and if we were disposed to speculation might prompt the question, what would have been the effect of such a clause in the codes of the southern states in their earlier days? Had such a law been in force, we should never have had such a record on our census table as the following, which is but typical of the state of education in the south at the time designated:

ATTENDING SCHOOL, 1860.

	Total Native Born	Total Foreign Born	White. Male	White. Female	Colored. Male	Colored. Female	Total White Population.	Total Slave Population.
Alabama	960,523	6,147	95,394	91,214	2	2	964,201	342,844

Two slaves attending school, in 1860, in the whole state of Missis ippi out of a slave population of over three hundred thousand!

But let us return to our pilgrim fathers. Finding that punishing the parent did not instruct the child, they further ordained that the children and servants of such parents and masters as, after warning, persisted in neglect, might be placed by the authorities under the guardianship of other heads of families—the boys until the age of twenty-one and the girls until eighteen. It was also further ordained, in 1647, that every town of fifty families should be bound to support a school-master competent to teach reading and writing and every town of a hundred and fifty families to support a grammar school. Such was the commencement made by our New England ancestors in the work of education; and although the turmoil, strife, and hardships of the Revolutionary War well-nigh destroyed the little plant which had sprung from this seed, yet there can be no doubt that to this germ we owe our present educational system.

The progress of popular education, however, was slow and fitful until about the year 1835. At this time, the public mind becoming aware of the alarming amount of illiteracy existing, a movement was begun, of which I believe Horace Mana was the leading spirit, to remedy the evil. This resulted in the adoption of the present common school system, which has wrought so marvelous a change in many of our states. These efforts have been stimulated and aided by the policy adopted by the general government of setting aside a certain amount of public land in aid of education, and of granting certain sums as equivalents to the states which did not receive any benefit from these land grants. With these exceptions—which were undoubtedly of great value—the states have been left to themselves in this most important work; no attempt to grant permanent national aid or to institute a national system of education has been made.—But states, like subordinate communities, are subject to inequalities in advantages and hindrances, so that it is not possible for them all to advance with the same rapidity in any one line of development. One has advantages in which another is deficient; one is subject to disadvantages and drawbacks from which another is free. Difference in numbers, difference in wealth, commerce, etc., even where equal efforts are put forth, will cause a proportional difference in the results, a fact especially evident in reference to education.

As the rapid advance in the means of intercommunication has effected such vast changes in our social relations that the people of the several states are brought into more intimate relation with each other than subsisted between the different sections of the larger states half a century ago,—what was true then of the effect of illiteracy in parts of a state upon the general welfare of the individual commonwealth is now true in regard to the nation as a whole. And the reasons which were then advanced in favor of a system of common schools, aided and supported by the state, are as applicable now to the nation as a whole. As it was then found necessary to provide a system of education applying to the whole population of a state, so now we have reached that stage in our progress when it becomes necessary, if we would meet the demands of the age, to provide means for extending this system in its most advanced and complete form over the whole country. That this can be done only by the general government must be admitted by every one who will give the subject a moment's thoughtful consideration.

How should this be done? I answer, first, that it should be done in such a way as to be just and fair to all parts of the country, and that the burden may be borne, as nearly as possible, equally by all sections; second, that it should be done in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance to the system now in operation; and, third, that the least possible official machinery should be used.

To meet these several requirements, there is; so far as I can see, but one plan—and that is to distribute annually to the several states and territories a certain portion of the government revenue, to be applied by them, on certain conditions and under proper restrictions, to the aid and advancement of the present common school system. In no other way can the burden be apportioned so equally, nor can any other means be devised by which it will be made less oppressive.

The reasons for distributing this fund to the several states and territories, and having them expend it in educating the children, are doubtless apparent to every one. In most, if not all of them, there are already systems of free schools and organized plans of education aided and fostered by the state or territory, and also the appliances and corps of officers necessary to carry on this work. For the general government to establish a separate national system of education would, as a matter of course, not only entail upon the people an additional and unnecessary expense, but would undoubtedly bring the national and state authorities in constant conflict. In other words, it is impossible to carry on in the same territory, at the same time, two distinct systems of public schools for the same children. It is, therefore, apparent that if the general government undertakes to assist in this work, it must do so by aiding, building up, and perfecting the system now in operation, and not by any method which will conflict with it. But this aid should be granted only upon certain conditions. First, the states should be required to adopt a uniform system; second, no state or territory should be allowed its proportion of the amount appropriated except upon the condition that such state or territory appropriate at least an equal amount for the same purpose; third, the national bureau of education should be charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the appropriation acts, and should also have the right to decide whether the conditions were properly complied with.

If the step proposed should ever be determined upon by congress, it is probable that the two most difficult points to decide satisfactorily would be the gross amount to be appropriated, and the ratio of distribution. I shall not attempt to discuss the former, as that would require the presentation of a large array of figures and statistics, but will simply state as my opinion that the annual appropriation for this purpose should not be less than forty million dollars; nor do I think it would be wise, at least for some years to come, to have it exceed sixty millions. To the second point, "the ratio of distribution," I propose devoting the remainder of this article.

A proposition has been brought forward in congress to appropriate some ten or fifteen million dollars for this purpose, to be distributed only to the states showing the greatest per centage of illiteracy. While the object aimed at by this proposition is a good one, yet it is so manifestly unjust and inequitable that it were better to give no government aid than to give it in this way. Assuming that all states and territories in which the illiteracy exceeds twenty-five per cent. should receive the benefit of this appropriation, we find by examining the census returns of 1880 (census bulletin No. 303), that these are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. As a matter of course, in most of these colored persons who are illiterate compose a very large proportion of the population, and this fact forms the chief argument in favor of the proposition mentioned. But let us look a little below the surface and see whether justice and equity require this unequal or partial distribution of aid. In 1860 according to the census of that year, out of 2,629 colored children attending school in the United States, there were but 1235 in school in these states. In fact, as is well known, slaves were prohibited from obtaining even the rudiments of an education. The illiteracy, therefore, of the colored population, now complained of as such a serious burden, is the result of the deliberate policy of these states in the past. But admitting that the sins of the fathers should not be visited upon the children—and that as all this has been changed, we should no cavil over the cause, but aid in remedying the evil effect—let me ask whether, even in this view of the case, such a proposition as that referred to, if carried into effect, would be just to the other portions of the country?

Turning to the census bulletin before quoted, we find that this startling degree of illiteracy is not by any means wholly due to the presence of the colored population, but to an unwillingness on the part of the people of those states to tax themselves as others do in order to maintain public schools. We find from this that in Alabama, 24.7 per cent. of the white population, of ten years and upward, are unable to write; in Arkansas, 25 per cent.; in Florida, in Florida, 19.9 per cent; in Georgia, 22.9 per cent; in Kentucky, 22 per cent; in Louisiana, 18.4 per cent; in Mississippi, 16.3 per cent; in North Carolina, 31.5 per cent; in South Carolina, 21.9 per cent; Tennessee, 27.3 per cent; in Texas, 15.3 per cent, and in Virginia, 18.2 per cent. On the other hand, the ratio in Connecticut is 5.5; in Dakota, a pioneer territory, 4.2; in Illinois, 5.9; in Indiana, 7; in Iowa, 3.8; in Kansas, 3.7; in Maine, 4.2; in Massachusetts, 6.4; in Michigan, 4.8; in Minnesota, 6; in Nebraska, 4.5; in New Hampshire, 5; in New Jersey and New York, each, 5.3; Ohio, 4.9; Pennsylvania, 6.7; Vermont, 2.9; and Wisconsin, 5.5.

But even this does not bring out fully the contrast. If we limit our comparison to native white persons alone, the difference is still more glaring, as seen by the following ratios:

Alabama	23.0	Connecticut	1.0
Arkansas	33.5	Dakota	1.8
Florida	20.7	Illinois	5.3
Georgia	23.2	Indiana	6.8
Kentucky	24.8	Iowa	2.6
Louisiana	19.8	Kansas	3.1
Mississippi	16.6	Maine	4.0
North Carolina	31.7	Massachusetts	6.7
South Carolina	22.4	Michigan	2.3
Tennessee	27.8	Minnesota	1.9
Texas	13.9	Nebraska	2.5
Virginia	18.5	New Hampshire	1.1
		New Jersey	5.2
		New York	2.2
		Ohio	4.8
		Pennsylvania	2.9
		Vermont	2.1
		Wisconsin	2.0

This shows that the percentage of illiteracy among the native whites in the southern states is, with a single exception (Texas), greater than when the foreign element is included. This state of affairs certainly cannot be attributed to the presence of the colored population. If we compare the amount expended per capita for the enrolled pupils in the public schools, we find evidence of the same unwillingness or failure, from some cause on the part of most of these same states to contribute liberally to the support of their public schools.

In Alabama, the amount is $2 09; in Georgia, $1 99, Kentucky, $2 85; Mississippi, $2 70; North Carolina, $1 12; Virginia, $3 82; South Carolina, $2 42; while in Connecticut, amount is $17 80; Illinois, $9 48; New York, $10 09; Ohio, $8 59; and Rhode Island, $11 63 (report of the commissioner of education, 1880, p. 413). If we compare the whole amount raised by taxation for school purposes in 1880 with the number of white pupils alone it gives a per capita expenditure in Alabama of only $3 50; in Georgia of only $3; in North Carolina of only $2 58; in South Carolina of only $5 30, in Tennessee of only $3 16. I can give no other example for want of data.

The only absolutely correct test in this comparison would be the percentage obtained by comparing the amount raised by taxation for school purposes with the real value of the property in the state. But the fact that a large portion is raised by local taxes, and that the assessed value as compared with the real value varies widely in different states, renders this impossible. Using the assessed value, as given in Mr. Spofford's American Almanac for 1880, I find that the rate is generally highest in the northwestern states and lowest in the eastern and southern states. For example: in Alabama it is 00·21; in Arkansas, 00.22; in Connecticut, 00.39; in Georgia, 00.20; Illinois, 00.35; in Iowa, 01.04; in Kentucky, 00.27; Massachusetts, 00.28; Missouri, 00.41; Nebraska, 00.81; New York, 00.36; North Carolina, 00.22; Ohio, 00.43, etc.

Now, if the general government should undertake to do anything in aid of common school education that will be adequate to the wants of our people, it should be done be done with a liberal hand and in a manner that will show manifest justice to all sections. While ten or fifteen millions may, and undoubtedly will, do much good if granted to one section on the conditions already named, those who are imposing heavy burdens upon themselves in other sections to educate their children will have just grounds for complaint of unfairness. While Illinois taxes her people over four fifths of 1 per cent, and Ohio two-fifth of one per cent for school purposes, in addition to the revenue raised from other sources, Georgia taxes her people but one-fifth of one per cent., North Carolina but one-fifth of one per cent., and Alabama and Georgia the same, for this purpose.

This difference cannot be charged to inability, for there is no reason why Geogia, North Carolina, and other states may not tax their people to the same extent as Illinois, Iowa, or Ohio, to educate their children. Instead, therefore, of charging this difference to inability, we are compelled to attribute it to neglect or want of appreciation of the value of education. For the government now to grant this help to states which have so willfully neglected to provide such means of education as are within their power, would not only be unjust, but would have too much the appearance of rewarding the negligent who are unwilling to help themselves. I believe it will be a wise policy on the part of the general government to grant aid to the states for their common schools, and to grant it with a liberal hand, but I believe such aid should be distributed to all alike—to those who have striven most to help themselves as well as to those who have been negligent. The only way in which this can be fairly and equitably done will, as I believe, be by distributing such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose to the states and territories in proportion to population. I am as desirous as any one can be to assist those states which are in the background in this respect, for I am fully aware that most of them labor under difficulties which do not apply to their sister states, but I think the government should be just in distributing its favors.

A distribution in proportion to illiteracy is, as we have seen, unequal and unjust. If made according to the number of children of school age or enrolled, it will then depend on unreliable statistics and on figures made up by states and territories, and not on statistics made under government control. The only entirely satisfactory enumeration is that of population made by the national census bureau. This is a sure and satisfactory basis, and a distribution made upon it cannot be complained of as unjust or unequal.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

The President's Southern Policy.

We repeat with emphasis that "President Arthur has given the whole weight of the administration in support of the Virginia coalition." We add that President Arthur has also given the whole weight of the administration in support of the coalition in North Carolina. More than this, it is a pleasure to be able to say as we do that the President warmly and unreservedly approves the plan for the restoration of the south which *The National Republican* has consis ently and persistently advocated for more than two years.

And first as to the plan proposed. It is that in each southern state native white citizens of Democratic and confederate antecedents, who make a new political departure, unmistakably involving a separation from the upholders of the old bourbon regime which persists in calling itself the Democratic party, and embracing a genuine acceptance of the constitution as it has been amended, and the laws it clearly authorizes, ought to have the hearty co-operation of the Republicans of the state, and that the alliance so formed ought to present a united front to the enemy, and have the encouragement and support of the party throughout the country: This policy had triumphed in Virginia, despite the opposition of the administration immediately preceding the one which commenced on the fourth of March, 1881. *The National Republican* was first to see before that date that Virginia could be anti bourbon, if not in a party sense Republican. It found the Mahone party as faithful to the constitution and the laws, as just to the citizen, as determined on having fair elections, as devoted to popular education, as advanced on the tariff question, and as widely separated from the dead past to which the bourbon Democracy was still clinging as were the Republicans of New York or Illinois. It therefore advocated a coalition.

The Virginia Republicans were nearly unanimous for this, despite the opposition of a few local leaders. The Republican state convention declared for coalition while Gen. Garfield was still president, and the few dissentients who then and since have kept up a little faction which they call "straight Republican" have exercised no influence whatever upon the politics of the state. The election of Gov. Cameron by 12,000 majority and of a legislature which passed the Riddleberger bill and sent its author to the senate was a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of this initiatory step in the "southern movement," to which was given "the whole weight of the administration." In 1882 the same policy was continued in Virginia, and was also extended to North Carolina. The result was a majority last fall of 6,000 in Virginia, with six of the ten congressmen, and in North Carolina, with several thousand Republicans holding back, the bourbons claimed state by only 443!

Such is the southern policy of the President. It is not a mere partisan policy; on the contrary, it is a broad and patriotic one. It looks only to securing respect for the laws which the President is sworn to see faithfully executed, and to the substitution of mild means for external force or organized anarchy. It is antagonized only by bourbons who hate national relations and authority, and by a few men engaged in merely personal politics who fear that a restoration of the union might put them out of a job.

As to the manner in which President Arthur has given the whole weight of the administration in support of his southern policy, the Washington bourbon organ of yesterday was guilty of gross misrepresentation. There has been no "official meddling in state politics by a President of the United States," nor has there been any word in *The National Republican* which could be reasonably construed into conveying such an idea. There is not a word of truth in all the organ's rehash of the stale and exploded campaign slanders against Mahone. There was no act recommended by him or done by the administration which in any degree sustains the railing accusation, born of hate and nurtured by despair, which his reckless enemies have invested. The whole weight of the administration was given in support of the Virginia coalition as far only as it was proper to do so, and that was by cordial manifestations of confidence in the patriotism and sincerity of Gen. Mahone and his followers and advice to Republicans that they be sustained. All this was moral support only, just as would be any expression of opinion by a president as to the advisability of a political movement by the party to which he belongs. So far as any influence his official acts may have had was concerned, vacancies occurring in in federal offices in Virginia were not filled by persons saturated with hatred of the nation, nor by their fawning lackeys, calling themselves Republicans so long as federal crumbs fall from a Republican table. On the contrary, both kinds were, to their amazement, left out. This was a new deal, and has given as much pain to the bourbons as to the bogus Republicans, who have been patronized by the former for a few years past as "clever gentlemen."

When the *Post* babbles about the last elections having forbidden the President to distinguish between the right and the wrong side in politics, or having called for the exaltation of bourbonism in making appointments to office in Virginia, it is insulting common sense. When it oracularly announces that "the whole weight of the administration will not be thrown into the contest this year or next," it is silly and puerile. The *Post* has doubtless been conferring with some of its own kind of Republicans, who have no more love for the administration in general than they have for southern policy in particular.—*The National Republican.*

THE LOST CHILD.

A FATE WORSE THAN ABDUCTION.

How parents, by a Lack of Precaution and Care, are Responsible for the Death of Their Children.

(*Camden, Me., Herald.*)

The moral and legal responsibility of parents, in the care of their children is, fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child beating, oppression, and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying to know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. Whether the cruelty be in the form of physical violence or physical neglect matters not—the priciple in both cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who permits the inroads of disease upon the innocent ones dependent upon him for protection, is criminally liable in the sight of God, however he may appear in the eyes of men. There are, however, parents that intend to care for their children, but, who through carelessness or the urgency of other duties, permit them to become the innocent victims of disease. Such parents may be guiltless of intentional wrong, but the disastrous results upon their children are just as great.

These are truths which must be manifest to every worthy parent and especially in a vicinity where the unknown effects of the atmosphere, the water and the general tendency to malaria are so great. There are many families in this locality who have been called upon to mourn untimely losses, even when the greatest care was exercised; but the experience of one only will be given. It is that of the late W. O. Thomas. The children were all most promising, but for some unexplained reason their health and strength seemed to gradually lessen until their friends feared they were the victims of consumption. One by one, they sickened and died until three had departed and two of the surviving brothers were also taken ill. Their names were Hermon and Edward. Hermon, however, seemed the stronger of the two: and, while his younger brother was confined to the house constantly, and to his bed much of the time, Hermon was able to be about but in so weak a condition that he had no desire to play. Edie's symptoms were terrible! He found difficulty in retaining food upon his stomach, was restless and irritable, and out of his head frequently. At various times three different physicians visited him; and each one told his friends he could not live. He finally got so low that death was only considered a matter of a few days. At that critical time his elder brothers, aroused almost to the pitch of desperation by the three deaths that had so recently occurred, and the other one staring them in the face, resolved to take the case into their own hands. They accordingly did so, and secured a remedy that was then being universally used, and began giving it to him. Its effect at first was slight, but any improvement was considered a good symptom. By degrees his strength returned; he was able to eat with a relish, then walked about the house; and finally he regained complete health and strength. The boy was so rejoiced over his recovery that, accompanied by the editor of this paper, he went before Justice Charles K. Miller and made oath to the facts of his sickness as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now, Edward Thomas's parents, while they lived, undoubtedly, provided faithfully for the wants of all their children; and yet the seeds of disease had taken deep root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by unknown carelessness in another. Their love was sincere, but wholly misdirected. They should have known that children are just as liable to kidney and liver diseases as grown up people; and that the fatality of Bright's disease of the kidneys is just as great among little children as with adults. This is a serious subject. Hereditary taints; the after consequences of measles and scarlet fever, diptheria and the passing troubles which so easily become chronic, all demand the greatest care and caution. No case of cholera infantum, measles, scarlentina, or diphtheria was ever virulent while the child's kidneys and liver were healthy. It would simply be an impossibility. These important organs of the body are just forming within the child and growing with its growth; and they can be trained to strength and health as readily as the little mind can be trained to truth and uprightness.

The importance of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily to the proper remedies and are so sensitive to disease, that it is a sin to deprive them of one at the risk of incurring the other. By a judicious treatment these essential organs can be developed so that a strong constitution, able to resist the inroads of disease through coming years, shall be the result.

It was at a Mr. Powell's, in the upper part of the county, sometime ago, that four friends were invited for tea, and during the meal a feature of unusual and remarkable interest was noticed by the gentleman of the house—that the invited quartette consisted of a Miss Cloh and a Mr. Poore, a Miss Day and a Mr. Night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS E. E. Burruss, President First National Bank and C. M. Stedman, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 10-tf

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 24 1y

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Improved COTTON, GRAIN, GRASSES & VEGETABLES. We are the largest farmers, seed growers and seed dealers anywhere, hence have greater facilities for BEST SEEDS. Grain and Farm Seeds Manual—history, descriptions, culture of best grains, Grass es, Potatoes, 10 cts. Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs and Plants for house or garden, FREE. Spring Catalogue of Field, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds and Plants, FREE. Sibley's Farmers' Almanac, 1883 price ensays on Southern Gardening, 10 cents. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill. dec 17—1y

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

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Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1883.

The North Carolina Insane Asylum.

The dividing line between the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and The Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton, runs from the Virginia line south *with* the western boundary lines of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond counties to the South Carolina line.

The following rules have been adopted by the board of directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum:

1. All applications now on file, to be renewed under the new act of general assembly and recorded as received, stating name, date, county and what disposition is made of the same, and the correspondent of the applicant notified.

2. All admissions to be in the interest of the institution, merits of the case and the protection of society.

3. *Acute* cases, with good prospects of *cure*, to be admitted promptly on application, making room by discharge, if necessary, of some comparatively harmless and *incurable* case, from the same or some other county.

4. All other applications to be referred to the board of directors or executive committee, with such information pertaining to the same as may be of service to said committee in deciding as to the admission of the case. Such admissions to be regulated, as far as practicable, by the population, in such manner as to equalize the benefits of the institution among the various counties.

5. Each admission or rejection of an *applicant* to be a matter of record in a *special* book, and signed by two or more members of said board or committee.

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Superintendent.

It is said that Paul Tulane, of New Jersey, will add $325,000 to his munificent gift to the city of New Orleans for educational purposes. He makes the gift on condition that his former donations shall be exempt from taxation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Molasses.

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In Hogshead,, Tierces and Barrels
For sale by

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Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,

200 do do LARD,

225 Boxes MEAT,

50 Boxes CHEESE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON,

25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E. cor. Front and Dock Sts.

Ward's White Lily Soap

FOR

Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH

WASHBOARD SAND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROSIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN HOT OR COLD WATER.

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Agents.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished all hours. Give us a trial. HAGANS & HUSKE

June 25 tf Peters

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, inquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

1883.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each excessive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through the humorous stories, sketches, &c.

Harper's Periodicals.

PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine, Harper's Young People	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June 1880, one vol., 8vo Cloth, $4,05.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES

Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

Vol. IV commences Nov. 7, 1882.

The Young people has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazett.

TERMS.

Harper's Young People, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1.50.

Single numbers, Four Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J B KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL THE

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGs AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.	CENTRAL DIVIS'N	P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	SMITHFIELD		2 39
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 43
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 56
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	3 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 59	2 06	La Grange	5 08	5 08
2 26	2 33	Falling Creek	5 23	5 28
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 59	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core Creek	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 30	NEW BERNE	7 20	7 30
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 34	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 08	9 08
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 10		MOREHEAD Depot.	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m. and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at.....*5 45 p m and *9 30 p m and *8 40 a m

Leave Richmond at..*5 02 am and †8 22 am and *4 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 00 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 16 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf

Apply to

IN PERSON OR BY LETTER TO

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES AND LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS

DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.

W. P. CANADAY.

R. BEVERLY FRAYSER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and Brunswick counties. Prompt attention given to collections. nov 19 tf

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

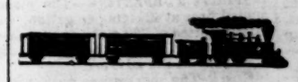
In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY.
Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 5, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV, 5 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at.....4.12 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at.....5.56 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at.....12.57 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.12 P. M

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street dep).....11.04 P. M.
Arrive at Weld .....1.18 A. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....4.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon.....9.12 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.45 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.00 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.10 P. M

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....4.06 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg.....6.54 A. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at.....10.12 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.30 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains.
nov 12-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov 5, 1882, at 6:40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 40 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.45 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1: 0 P M
Leave Weldon	2.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	12.55 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington	8.30 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	4.00 A.M.
Leave Weldon	1.30 A.M.
Arrive at Wilmington	7.25 A.M.

Train No 42 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 8.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 4.30 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 10 o'clock daily.

Train No 41 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, P ent.
nov 12-tf

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 15, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.50 A M
Leave Florence	2 55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 4 Ea

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.45 A. M
Leave Florence	12.55 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 25 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

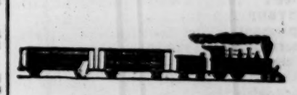
All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 12-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 12, 1882.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov'r 13, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	6.15 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.00 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8:20 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:20 P. M
Leave Shelby	1:40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5:40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
jan 8-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 14—tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 19 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 5-3m

SHORTS.

A Tennessee girl is suffering from hydrophobia produced by the bite of a squirrel. She was probably practicing for a kissing bee, and was too bashful to experiment with the genuine article.

Two hundred and four New York youths under twenty years of age have married within a year. It is sad to see little children torn from their homes, but New York young women keep reaching for husbands.

Mr. Damala, Bernhardt's husband, says he has renounced his dream of being an actor. Mr. Damala's dream may have been to him a simple dream, but to people who went to the theatre it was a nightmare.

Kentucky still retains the provision that "no person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious persuasion, society, or sect, shall be eligible to the general assembly."

The man who has been eating eighteen No. 1 buckwheat cakes for breakfast for three months now finds that a round dozen are amply sufficient. This is one of the strongest evidences we have that the backbone of winter is broken.

The Society of the Black Hand in Europe is evidently a powerful organization. Such societies are sure to spring up where there are despotic governments to say that a man shall not have a dollar and a half for his vote.

A man had three sons. One could never find anything. The father got him appointed detective. The second could never learn to spell. This one he sent to learn the art of printing. The third, being color blind, the father made a painter of him.

In a single season an oyster can lay several million eggs, a fish double that number if it is in any health at all, and even the ordinary house fly, it is said, can acquit itself of 20,000 without any very great mental strain. But a hen, whose eggs are good for something gets black in the face trying to lay seven in a week, and then gets all over the neighborhood telling about it. Nature has made a failure of the egg business.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

I do wish the cattle would grow larger, sighed the Chicago belle, my shoes pinch my feet.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted dull at 40½ cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. With no sales to report.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 75 for Soft and $1 60 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day.

Ordinary,	6 15-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 3-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅝	" "
Good Middling.	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS

Cotton,	582 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2812 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine	47 "

March 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was nominal, being offered at 45 cts per gallon, with no sales.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 35 for Good Strained. We hear of no sales.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $2.75 for Soft.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 15-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 3 16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅝	" "
Good Middling.	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	187 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

March 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted steady at 43¼ cents per gallon with sales reported of 500 casks at 43¼ cents.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receipts at $1 60 for Hard and $2.75 for Soft.

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 9¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 15-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 3-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

March 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 43¾ cts per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price. Later sales of 44 cents per gallon, closing steady at the advance

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1 30 for Strained and $1 35 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales reported of small lots at that price.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 75 for Hard and $2 75 for Soft.

COTTON—Market quiet with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	6 15-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 3-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅝	" "
Good Middling,	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	831 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

March 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 80 casks at quotations

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1,27½ for Strained, and $1 32½ for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at this figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 60 for Hard $2.75 and for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 9⅝ for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 15-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 3-16	" "
Low Middling	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

March 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was nominal at 46¼ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at 45½ cents.

ROSIN.—Quoted firm at $1 30 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 60 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $2 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 9⅝ cents per lb. for Middling. Tha following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 15-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 3 16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅝	" "
Good Middling.	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS

Cotton	255 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	150 casks.
Rosin,	944 bbls
Tar,	82 "
Crude Turpentine,	6 "

March 23

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tieces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND MARCH 23, 1882

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508

Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 731; total 5,597

Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.

Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.

Crude—ashore, 1 190.

Cotton, 506; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,836; tar, 1,396; crude 1 357.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

THE OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to assure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovations on the honest ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, harm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the south which sound judgement or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it labertits.

E. J. HALE, JR.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as administratrix, of the estate of Ellen Knowles, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1882. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted on said deceased, to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment on or before the 25th day of October, A. D. 1883, or this Notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, this 25th day of October A. D. 1882.

ELLEN T. BISHOP,
Administratrix.

oct 4 6t

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal, of Best Red and White Ash, Grate, Stove, Coosnut, and Furnance sizes. Wood of all kinds in full supply, low prices.

J. A. SPRINGER,
Central Yard

sn1 tf

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 3,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05 @
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	6 00
Flour " "	5 50 @ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 00
D S Sides, per lb	16½
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb.	18
N C Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	30
Chickens, a piece	25@40
Beef Cattle per lb	2½@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@2 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	30
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	15@15
Molasses, per gal	35@50
Eagging, per lb	11@17¾
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

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No more Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

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Five years established and never known to fail in a single case acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggist for the standing of Salicylica.

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The only dissolver of of the poisonous uric acid which exists in the blood of rheumatic and gouty patients.

SALICYLICA is known as a commonsense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of rheumatism. Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only to treat locally the effects.

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1883.
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Harper's Bazar	4 00
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Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine } Harper's Young People }	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

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The last Four Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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1883.
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dec 17 1m

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FOR 1883.

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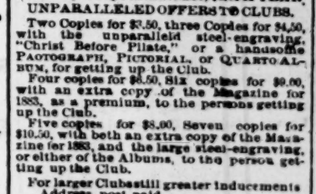

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